

the Energy to Lead

GTI – Addressing Methane Emissions

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GTI at a Glance...

- Not-for-profit research, with 70+ year history
- Facilities
 - 18 acre campus near Chicago
 - 200,000 ft², 28 specialized labs
 - Staff of 250; all fields of science and engineering
- \$60+ million in revenue
- >1200 patents
- >500 products/processes



Offices
& Labs



Flex-Fuel
Test
Facility



Energy & Environmental Technology Center

Potential Dimensions to SNIFFER Problem Statement

“If I had an hour to solve a problem, I’d spend the first 55 minutes defining it”

Albert Einstein

> Detection

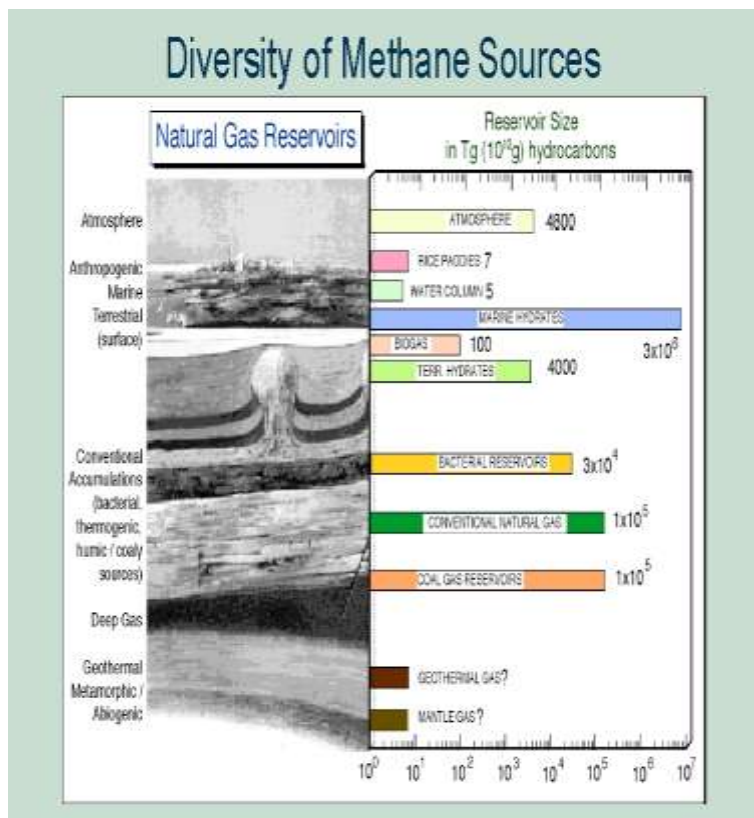
- Spatial Scale - length, area
- Temporal - chronic/acute; on-line/periodic/as-needed
- Intensity - concentration range (ppb-%); total amount
- Discrimination/differentiation - methane, bio-methane, natural gas

> Purpose

- Quantification – emphasis on how much
- Remediation – emphasis on source location

Which methane molecules are we targeting?

Natural gas one of many sources of atmospheric methane



Methane sources

- **Natural sources** **145–260 Tg/a**
 - Wetlands **100–231**
 - Termites 20–29
 - Oceans 4–15
 - Hydrates 4–5
 - Geological sources 4–14
 - Wild animals 15
 - Wildfires 2–5
- **Anthropogenic sources** **264–428 Tg/a**
 - Energy & industry (fossil fuels) 74–106
 - Landfills & waste 35–69
 - Ruminants 76–92
 - Rice agriculture 31–112
 - Biomass burning 14–88
- **Total sources** **503–610 Tg/a**

Selected Past GTI Natural Gas Methane Emissions Studies

- > “Unaccounted-for Gas” Studies for Sempra, PG&E, and California Energy Commission
 - 1990, 1993; 11 volumes
 - Intent was identification of causes; UAF 1.2%; “leaks” < 10% of UAF
- > GRI/EPA Methane Emission Study
 - 1994/96; 22 volumes
 - “National inventory”, from well to burner tip, is 1.4+/-0.5%; half from T&D
 - “Emission factor” approach which have high uncertainty due to limited datasets
 - Outdated, but still basis for EPA GHG inventory and reporting rule
 - ***Need to evolve from “national” to “company-specific” data***
- > Fugitive Emission Modeling at Wellhead
 - 1993 GRI/API Western wells, 50% of total wells; 90% of production
 - 1995 GRI Eastern wells, 50% of total wells; 10% of production
- > Tropospheric Methane Modeling

Defining the Problem:

More Accurate Emissions Information

> GTI is:

- Developing a methodology for calculating methane emissions that will provide an increased level of accuracy
- Securing appropriate industry partners to provide the technical validation of these methodologies
- Coordinating work with AGA, EPA, and other appropriate stakeholders

- > Method is based on leak measurements made at the surface using current technology, Hi-Flow Sampler
- > Emission estimates will be based on leak rates and company specific leak records



Identifying Solutions: Example Methane RD&D Projects

- > Commercial leak detection tools based on filtered infrared detection
 - > Optical Methane Detector
 - > Portable Methane Detector
 - > Ethane Detector
- > LLC Remote Leak Survey Tool
- > Isotopic Discrimination - GYRO
- > MEMs Methane Sensor

Optical Methane Detector (OMD™)

- > Optical system to improve leak survey speed
 - Gas distribution, transmission and gathering pipelines
- > OMD mounted on the front of a survey vehicle
 - Infrared-based technology; No moving parts
 - Specific to methane detection
 - 10,000 measurements per second
 - Sensitivity of 1ppm at 25 mph
- > Commercially available through Heath Consultants



Portable Methane Detector (PMD)

- > Develop Portable Methane Detector based on optical method; Reduce size for walking survey/hand-held unit
- > Sensitive to methane detection only
- > Dual low level (ppm) and high level (% gas) operation in one unit
- > Commercially available through Sensit Technologies



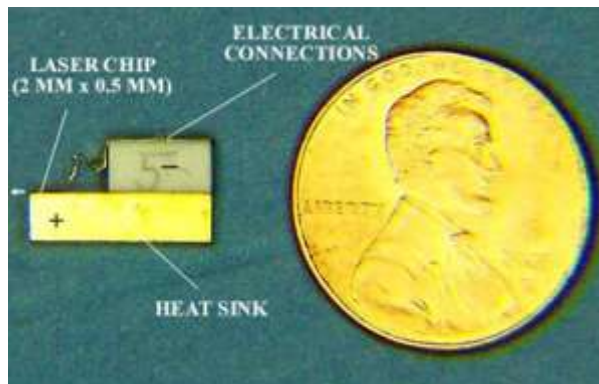
Ethane-Only Detector: IR Ethane Detector (IRed)

- > Discriminate Natural Gas Leak from other sources of Methane
- > Portable instrument for field application
- > Detect 250-500 ppb ethane levels in small plumes (reading 20-50 ppm methane)
- > Based on and integrated with PMD platform
- > Will be commercially available through Sensit Technologies



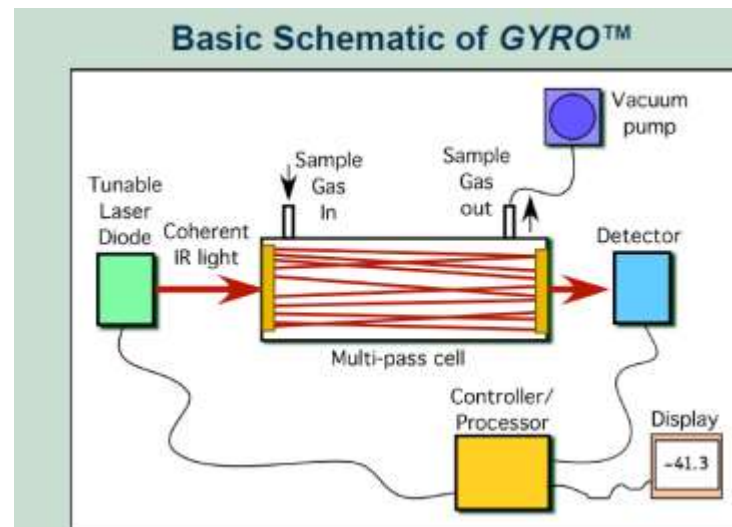
Laser Line-scan Camera (LLC) Remote Leak Survey Tool

- > Originally conceived for aerial surveys of gas transmission pipelines
- > Benefits from significant advances in Naval Research Labs's interband cascade laser (ICL)
- > Completed and field tested prototype
 - 10 ppm sensitivity at a distance of 30 m
 - Vehicle motion up to 15 mph, potentially higher



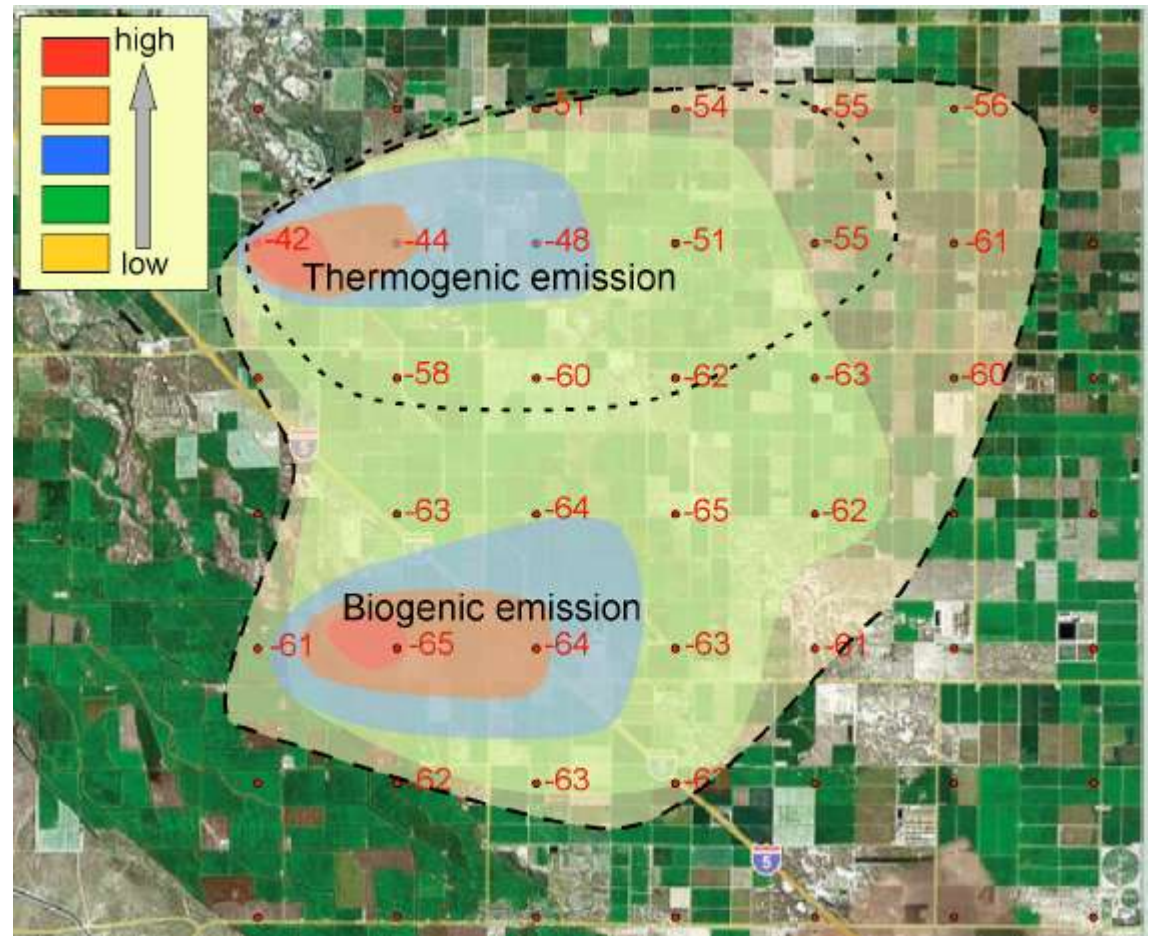
GYRO – Measurement and Source Differentiation of Methane

- > GYRO: developed by Isometric Instruments
 - Demonstrated continuous field measurements of methane isotope ratios and concentrations with CEC
 - > Allowed for measurement and differentiation of various primary methane-emitting activities in California



Example – GYRO Sensor Grid for Detection and Discrimination

- > Fixed and mobile sensors
- > Measure concentration and isotopes
- > Provide gross spatial resolution for further refinement



MEMS Methane Sensor

- > KWJ Engineering's Screen Printed Electrochemical (SPEC™) SENSOR and MEMS NanoSensor™ platforms
 - Robust (no drift, no calibration, no consumables)
 - Low power requirements (<35 mW)
 - Speed of Response (from sub millisecond)
 - Sensitivity (0.1%CH₄)
 - Selective (compensates for temperature and relative humidity)
 - Stability (>30 billion measurements)
- > Applications
 - > Residential Home Monitoring
 - > Smart Phone Integration



Suggested Next Steps

- > Define the problem
 - Methane, natural gas sources, etc
- > Identify the data/technology gap(s)
 - Better data for natural gas sources
 - Better instrumentation
 - Broader deployment/data gathering/system monitoring
- > Develop potential solutions